JUNE 28, 1855.

AP All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

PARTY PRINCIPLES AND THE PRIN-CIPLES OF PARTY.

By the above caption we run some risk of be ing set down as dealers in logomachy. Regardthe English officials and people. ess of this, however, we propose to show that there is alike a distinction and a difference in these terms. We have chosen this as our topic to-day, because its treatment has a close connec tion with our previous articles upon "The Duty of the Democratic Party;" articles which have met the approval of some of the most prominent and influential Democratic journals in the counalso true, that had the Preble, manned exclusivetry. Nor did we doubt such would be the case The period has arrived when the distinction should be known and acknowledged between a party resting for its vitality and integrity upon its principles alone, and a party whose principles have become absorbed by its lust for supremacy, without any regard for the time-revered principles of its original organization. Party principles are those principles which make the party, while the principles of party are those which the party itself makes. Principles are nothing more or less than laws, and are immutable; they are but it is the uniform, the unceasing attacks upon as old as the creation. They are fixed as the all our interests, our institutions, social and pofirmament itself. In physics, morals, religion, litical, and our character-the deliberate maligscience, government, principles are fixed, and are nity of the falsehoods, and the systematic misrenproof against the wayward nature or Vandelism of man. He may endeavor to substitute them, and from the ingenious coinage of his brain place make, that give the most unmistakable evidence of the English heart towards America. These plausible, and, for the time, popular ones in their evidences so abound and are of a character so instead, but it will not do. Now, we hold that the tentionally offensive, that no other feelings than principles-we mean the fundamental principles of a political party-are inalienable, and any innovations upon them stultifies and demoralizes the party making them Our own Government commenced with two strong political partiesthe old "Federal" and "Republican" parties. Each differed as to the principles upon which our Government was based. The former was in favor of a strong central government, whose principles, had they been successful, would have aborbed the power and sovereignty of the States. The latter was for maintaining the rights of the States, and preserving unshorn their original power of government. Time rolled on and their names became changed. The Federal party brightest galaxy of heroes were the most unmitadopted the nomenclature of Whig, while the igated pirates and freebooters-England, whose Republican assumed the more attractive name-Democratic. But in all these changes they pre served their principles, and those principles formpartners in the guilt as they were partners in the ed the same bases of their original organization. Again, their nomenclature, though not entirely changed, is somewhat altered and added to plate, presented by the town of Liverpool in tes-We call our party now the Democratic State timony of the countenance and protection given Rights party, while the Federal or Whig party choose to designate itself as the "American party. But have the principles of either party changed? Who is weak enough to believe that if the Whig or American party succeed in the next Presidential canvass—a possibility not even remote, how-ever—that all of its old principles will not leap into full force and life again? Its features and clements are not dead but sleepeth-till its ascendency. And who will doubt that our own proud Democratic ship must be steered by the same compass and the same chart which have borne - so long and so often in safety and in triumph? Who will believe that she is in name only true to to the practice of which her history is an almost her origin and noble fame, or that she is the total stranger. whited sepulchre filled with rottenness and cortion within. This is manifestly to us the true picture of this difference between party principles and the principles of party. If there be no differ ence, it is easy enough for a party to take apon them any principles (so called) it may choose. It may be in the power of an existing dynasty to pervert and subvert governments, much less parties. And thus, too, existing governments, that have been entrusted for a time with the custody of the principles of a great party, should not be allowed to tamper with them on the one hand nor bury them in a napkin on the other. They must be put forth not only for the purpose of preserving present institutions, but for the

In a few months the Democratic party must thoroughly organize itself for another great fight for its principles. It has to do with a wily enemy. His tactics are characterized by great strategy. To weaken the force of this strategy, and render it inefficient, will require the utmost vigilance and discipline. Panoplied in the bright full armor of our "principles" we must meet him. Those principles must form our shield and our swordour strong arm of attack, and our fortress of defence. Let them not be blurred and blazed by the tampering of unscrupulous men, who, to get power, or retain it, would deform and disfigure them by the engraftings of unholy isms and here-

more enlarged and philanthropic purpose of en-

lightenment to other countries and to future gen-

What say you, then, Democratic brethren, shall shall our principles be the Democratic Republican State Rights Principles, for which we have so often fought, and with a zeal and ardor which the hope of victory inspired, and which the fear of defeat could not abate?

First. A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, whose guarantees were in- taken of it; and we see little in either the pertended to protect the sovereignty of each and sonal worth or position of Greeley to entitle him all the States, and to preserve intact the dignity to the notice taken of him. The incident itself, and equality of each?

Second. An equal right of emigration and property to all the States, (North, South, East and the fact of the gross mismanagement of the freesoil West,) to all the Territories of the United States, direction of the Crystal Palace, whose certain North, South East and West?

Third. Deadly hostility, and war to the knife to Abolitionism and all its kindred isms, including "strong-minded" womenism?

Fourth. Free trade and no high protective tariff, be it recommended from any quarter soever? Fifth. Anti-internal improvement by the Gen eral Government, and an entire freedom of con-

nection in any manner with mammoth railroad or other schemes? Sixth. A continued separation of the Government from banks-State or national, and a persistence in the present constitutional, safe, and

efficient system of the sub-treasury? Seventh. Non-interference of the General Gov-

ernment with the political and domestic concerns of the States?

Eighth. A steadfast adherence to the noble men in the free States, who perilled their positions for the maintenance of the guarantees of the Constitution ?

value, coming as it does from a late Whig, and Ninth. Instant redress for every insult to the now Know-nothing paper. proud flag of our country, or outrage upon our own citizens who may be oppressed in a foreign are satisfied that the only hope of resisting abolition aggressions is in the Democratic party.

Tenth. Cuba-the beautiful queen of the

tilles by annexation or purchase?

cratic party of the Union. Let us in due time cast about for true standard

furled colors in the dust, either during the rage

England would permission have been refused

mission was granted the officers of an Italian

America in strength and prosperity, as it shows

the inevitable decay of England; preserves

America from the resentment which would be

felt if England's progress was in more rapid ad-

vance, instead of the decline which stands im-

pressed on every feature of its aristocratic forma-

England, which owns not a foot of ground

which was not stolen and dyed crimson with the

blood of their inhabitants-England, whose

people are stained all over with the guilt of

negro stealing, whose royal families were alike

profits of the cruelest of slave trades; a royal

family who boast a magnificent service of silver

the slave trade by the royal family-that,

which she did not pay, or did not get by

such a nation, such a people, should charge

America (which never obtained a piece of ground

nations-this England, which now holds in vile

forcible subjection more than one hundred mil-

nation whose history is stained with every crime

GREELEY'S IMPRISONMENT IN

PARIS.

The Baltimore Sun would seem to think that

his man is entitled to great admiration for not

eems the Sun supposes would have characterized

ne. Greeley had the honor of being promptly

visited by the Minister of the United States in

h's bail, another gentleman offered to pay in

the amount, and he was very generally visited by

Americans. Every body volunteered to aid him,

and everything was instantly done that could be

one by friends and official persons. It would

em to us, if simply behaving oneself as did

Greeley would be a claim to the title of Philoso-

pher, few persons would fail to have received the

appellation under similar circumstances. The

whole matter was a source of pride to Greeley,

and no wonder; he had no claim to peculiar at-

tention, and his vanity was ministered to, and

the incident gave him an opportunity of furnish-

ing his paper with an item in which his egotism

might be complacently displayed. Had Greeley

been in the condition in which many American

citizens find themselves in Paris, with few

friends, with just money enough to cover ex-

penses, with no one willing to go bail, to offer to

advance the money, nor even to call on them or

in any way interest themselves about the pris-

oner, his Philosophy might in some degree be

tried. The same, or fifty similar incidents, might

happen to fifty Americans, and no notice ever be

as showing the winking of French law upon the

question raised, is entitled to publicity; and also

miscarriage was inevitable on the election of the

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

per, and beg Democrats to notice the admissio

of the Louisville Journal that our adopted fellow

citizens vote with the Democratic party:

We clip the following from the Baltimore Clip-

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot,

President Pierce's home organ, says that the Democratic party is desirous of putting an end

to all undue influence of foreign born citizens in elections. Upon which the Louisville Journal remarks: "We guess the Democratic party, if

they were to do it, would be very much in the

limb while he performed the operation. 'As soon as I had done sawing,' said he, 'I heard

That the Know-nothing movement was a mere

Whig dodge we have never doubted. The witty

admission of the Journal is, however, not without

All true Democrats, if not the country at large,

The Democratic party is strengthened by the

predicament of the fellow who, wishing to saw a

from a high tree, took his seat upon the

Abolition Sedgwick.

something drap!"

the course of many others under similar circum-

seeking to embroil us in a war with France on

Philosopher.

been secured.

to be the principles of the great mass of the Demo-strengthened by Abolition votes. Would not the country be benefited by a decrease of Abolition strength rather than by a repeal of the naturalizabearers who will not trail our proud and un- tion laws?

BENTON ON CALHOUN.

of the conflict, or after our victory shall have "He now saw with equal clearness, as clear as the noonday sun, the fatal consequences which must follow if the present disease be not timely arrested. He would repeat again what he had so often said on this floor. This was the only AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA. An article from a Scotch paper, the Caledonian, has had a very extensive circulation among the question of sufficient magnitude and potency divide this Union, and divide it it would, press of this country. The article, to which we refer, is a commentary or rather reply to English drench the country in blood, if not arrested. He knew how much the sentiment he had uttered papers, which make complaint that American would be misconstrued and misrepresented. There were those who saw no danger to the Union in the violation of all its fundamental prinsympathies are not with England in the war now raging, and goes on to state the reason is owing ciples, but who were full of apprehension when danger was foretold or resisted, and who held not the authors of the danger, but those who fore-warned or opposed it, responsible for consemainly to Great Britain herself, and then instances some want of consistency on the part of The causes referred to by the Caledonian would,

quences.

"But the cry of disunion by the weak or designing has no terror for him. If his attachment to the Union was less he might tamper with the deep disease which now afflicts the body politic of themselves, not have the effect supposed. It is true, that had the American officers, who were in England en route for the Crimea, gone to St. Petersburg with the official recommendation of and keep silent till the patient was ready our Government and the Russian Minister, they must say but too certain a mode of acquiring the character of devoted attachment to the Union. But seeing the danger, as he did, he would be a would have had more attention paid them; it is traitor to the Union and those he represented to keep silence. The assaults daily made on the institutions of nearly one-half of the States of this Union by the other—institutions interwoven ly by midshipmen, gone to any other country received some attention and civility; it is also pretty certain, that in no other country than from the beginning with their political and so-cial existence, and which cannot be other than that without their inevitable destruction—will and them to look at the dock-yards; and although must, if continued, make two people of one by de-stroying every sympathy between the two great this refusal was aggravated by the fact that persections, obliterating from their hearts the recol-lection of their common danger and glory, and implanting in their place a mutual hatred more vessel, and a great splutter made over some lordling who was found on board, yet these matters deadly than ever existed between two neighboring people since the commencement or the human we could treat with the contempt they deserve people since the commencement of the huma race. He feared not the circulation of the thom ands of incendiary and slanderous publications which were daily issued from an organized and powerful press among those intended to be villi-fied. They cannot penetrate our section; that was not the danger; it lay in a different direc-tion. Their circulation in the non-slaveholding States was what was to be dreaded. It was infusing resentations her press and people constantly a deadly poison into the minds of the rising generation, implanting in them feelings of hatred, the most deadly hatred, instead of affection and love, for one-half of this Union, to be returned that of bitter disgust can be entertained by the on their part, with equal detestation. The fatal American mind. The progress of destiny, which the immutable consequences, if not arrested, and that without delay, were such as he had preshines forth as clear as the noonday sun in a cloudless sky, shows the onward progress of sented

"The first and desirable object is to arrest it in the non-slaveholding States; to meet the disease where it originated and where it exists; and the first step to this is to find some constitutional ground on which a rally, with that object, can be made. These resolutions present the ground, and the only one, on which it can be made. The only remedy is in the State rights doctrines; and if those who profess them in slaveholding States do not rally on them as their political creed, and organize as a party against the fanatics, in order to put them down, the South and West will be compelled to take the remedy into their own hands. They will stand justified in the sight of God and man; and what in that event will follow, no mortal can anticipate.
"Mr. President, (said Mr. C.,) we are reposing

on a volcano. The Senate seems entirely ignorant of the state of feeling in the South."

We clip the above extract of a speech on the slavery question of Mr. Calhoun from "Mr. Benton's Thirty Years' View," second volume, a chapter of which is republished in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday, from the New York Evening Post. This speech was delivered in the Senate in the session of 1837—'38, and we call attention to this extract as exhibiting the far-seeing sagacity of the great Carolinian.

peaceful treaty) with seizing the lands of other He saw then that the chief danger to our form of vernment-our governmental experiment based on the capacity of the people for self-governmentlions of people, having first deluged these lands in blood and plundered them remorselessly: a was in the invasion of the reserved rights of the States by the Federal Government—that the evil to be apprehended was the subversion of our forbidden by the decalogue, is the one which is constitutional system, by the absorption or usur-pation by the General Government of powers not granted, but by the express terms of the Constitution "reserved to the States respec-tively, or to the people." This, in Mr. Calhoun's reading to America moral lectures and precepts, view, was the natural tendency of power-to the centre-towards consolidation

It was because he entertained this statesmanlike view that Mr. Calhoun was a strict construcaccount of his arrest and imprisonment; and for tionist of the Constitution-that instrument, behis forbearance in taking the matter quietly and sides being the chart by which the ship of State going through the regular forms, he is styled a should be steered, preserves the safe equilibrium between the centripetal and centrifugal forces-It would have been passing strange, if he had Consolidation and State rights. been guilty of any portion of the folly which it

It will be perceived that Mr. Calhoun thought, as far back as the date of his speech, that the circulation of Abolition pamphlets in the nonstances, by seeking to make the matter a national slaveholding States was what was to be dreadedthat there the disease had originated and there existed, and that the remedy should be applied person; the Secretary of Legation offered to go to the seat of the disease.

This wise and practical proposition was re sisted. Notwithstanding the presentation of a petition by the State of Vermont, "remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, followed by many petitions from citizens and societies in the Northern States to the same effect; and, further, for the abolition of slavery in the Territories, for the abolition of the slave trade between the States, and for the exclusion of future slave States from the Union," the counter plan, commended by Mr. Benton, was to ignore in Congress the existence of the dangers, and "die as the fool dieth."

How truly has time vindicated the prediction of Mr. Calhoun: "Their circulation in the nonslaveholding States was what was to be dreaded?" The chief, if not the only, use which Mr. Ben ton makes of the extract we have re-published. (in connection with other testimony,) is to convict Mr. Calhoun of "mutations" or "changes" of opinion, in order "that responsibility may follow culpability, and the judgment of history fall where it is due."

Jeremy Bentham, in his work on fallacies, has a place for just such a fallacious mode of reasoning as Mr. Benton makes use of above.

Admitting that Mr. Benton has made out his whole case, for the sake of argument only, and his argument stands thus: "Mr. Calkoun on a previous occasion entertained different opinions on this subject from those just expressed, therefore his present opinions are erroneous!"

The frequently used and bold fallacy here displayed, is to make up one chapter of the second volume of "Mr. Benton's Thirty Years' View!" The proper and only mode of meeting Mr. Calhoun's views is to show by fact and argument that he was wrong. This will not be shown by saying or proving that on a previous occasion he entertained different opinions.

The National Intelligencer, in its introductory editorial of Mr. Benton's "Chapter of History," has the following:

"He, (Mr. Calhoun,) it is true, changed his inion; we, less clear-sighted and sagacious than him, perhaps, have never seen any reason to change ours."

In this sentence we are at a loss which most te admire-the grammar or the modesty

Copper Fever in Virginia .- There is no ap parent diminution of the excitement upon the subject of copper mines in Floyd county, Va. A tract of land heretofore valued at \$8,000, belonging to the heirs of Major Samuel Saunders, d, was sold recently for the round sum of \$25,000, to a company composed of Tennesseans and Virginians. The supposed existence of a vote of our naturalized fellow-citizens, while the and Virginians. These are our principles, and we believe them late Whig and present Know-nothing party is this extraorninary advance.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION-EXAM-

PLES OF HAYTI, JAMAICA, &c. Why is it that our Abolitionists and would-bethought philanthropists of the North are apparently so ignorant of the practical effects of emancipation, and the misery that has resulted therefrom by unwise legislation and blind fanati-

Why do they not, instead of standing afar off rom these "benighted people" advocating chimerical dogmas, go among them, and by teaching it for the future, when the question he so ably repare them to occupy a more exalted position, they are really capable of so doing, as they would have us believe? Is there not field enough for them in Liberia, in Jamaica, and the Danish islands, instead of creating discord at home; and, above all, in Hayti, once the "Queen of the Antilles." and now a mass of corruption, abounding in all that is revolting to civilized and refined minds, both morally and intellectually? This island has, since the revolt of the blacks

in 1792, been steadily retrograding, with the exception of during Boyer's administration, and even then it made no advancement, no progress. There is not a parallel case in the annals of history where a people starting, as the blacks did in Hayti, by conquering a country the richest and most productive in the world of its size, that and most productive in the world of its size, that has sunk in so short a time into absolute poverty. In 1789 there were, according to reliable statistics, exported 141,000,000 pounds of sugar, and the export of coffee was 76,835,219 pounds; of cotton 7,004,974 pounds; of indigo 758,628 pounds; and the abundance of luxuries produced enabled the inhabitants to live in a style unequal-

enabled the inhabitants to live in a style unequal-led elsewhere, even in the Tropics.

Before I speak of the present condition of the island let me repeat an anecdote in illustration, related to me while there not long since by an old resident, an American by birth, who has lived long enough among them to become impoverished like the rest.

He was formerly a merchant, having frequently as many as a dozen vessels in post to his own con-signment. Some twenty years since, at a dinner arty given by him on the anniversary of ou ence to the American merchants and shipmasters in port, he spoke of the changes that had already taken place, and, among other things, remarked that he expected to see the day when, instead of sweetening their coffee with the sugar produced on the island, as they were then doing, it would be done with sugar imported from the United States. The remark was received with loud acclamations as a good joke, for my friend had the reputation in those days of being some-what of a humorist. Let us see how his words have been verified.

At this moment there is not one pound of sugar exported from the island, and all that is used a imported from the United States. Some friends of mine have made the attempt to make sugar in a small way within a few years past, but for vant of labor were obliged to abandon the project with loss. There is not raised at the very m as I have been credibly informed by those em-ployed in the custom-houses, more than 40,000 pounds of coffee, and the amount decreases yearly. With the exception of Gonaives, there is not a pound of cotton produced, and only a very limited quantity there, barely sufficient for consumption; and instead of exporting, as for-nerly, indigo, they import all they use from the United States. The people this moment exist (not live) under the most tyrannical and corrupt

resided formerly some time in the island, and some of the many circumstances that came to my knowledge then I shall hereafter speak of.

I am, as I ever have been, opposed to slavery in the abstract, and believe it not only a moral wrong, but a greater misfortune to the master than the slave; but I am opposed to the still greater wrong, both moral and social, that must inevitably wise from immediate emancipation. How has it resulted in the English colonies? Was the mere nominal sum paid to the master his slaves by the English Government all that was required, all that was due to him? Was the liberty given to the slave all he had a right to ask? I think not; for it seems almost a dream when one compares the beautiful estates that for-merly adorned those islands to the few and mis-erably cultivated ones that are now in existence. toxicated at finding himself free, and, under no accidents, &c. Half a dozen times a year detento cultivate the soil; and he has year by year degenerated, until now he is lower in the scale of humanity than those of his own people who roam he deserts of Africa; for they "know not what hey do," whereas the negro of Jamaica has a possibility of which the Postmaster General has illustrated his wisdom by making this new arrangement at the sacrifice of time and money and whatever character for common sense he ever possessed, to say nothing of the control of the con obligations to himself and master, soon lost all tematically learned vice and become too ready a / ginia. This last item has not entered into our pupil, and is now unfitted for any position above e lowest sensualist, and is even looked upo with contempt, to my personal knowledge and observation, by the degenerate natives of Hayti. NORTHERNER.

In corroboration of the above, we have the evidence of one who resides in the Island of Jamaica, of the deep distress brought on the inhabitants of that island by the unwise policy of the British Government, and which would as that road. The compensation will not begin to surely befall this beautiful land, were the slaves of the South, now so happy, emancipated. Faof the South, now so happy, emancipated. Fanatics of the North, see what degradation and misery your insane course would bring upon those you profess to love so dearly.!

"DISTRESS IN JAMAICA .- The Kingston (Janaica) Journal speaks as follows of the great listress prevailing in that island:

"The inhabitants of Jamaica are steeped in poverty—a large portion, pinched by want, are steeped in misery; thousands are crying for assistance of foed; and in several districts distant rom market places, hundreds have to subsist apon the young bamboos, and to dig up and clutch any wild root or other spontaneous production, to support life. This may appear an exaggerated, but nevertheless, it is a true pic-

Colenization in Kansas.

The Rev. Mr. Starr delivered a lecture in New York last week upon the subject of Colonization n Kansas. He was somewhat severe upon the Bostonians for the loud pretensions made respecting the funds to be raised and the men to be sent to people Kansas Territory; and in connection with his remarks thereupon, gave some rather happy delineations of local characteristics:

The instant the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed

last year, we had a great demonstration made at Boston, and they said they were going to raise a capital of \$5,000,000 to send twenty thousand men of grit and pluck to Kansas. I don't know what has become of the \$5,000,000. But when they talked about \$5,000,000 and twenty thousand men, that sounded large to the people in the State of Missouri, which is a slave State, and men who didn't want to have their property depreciate twenty-five per cent, or so in the course of a couple of years; took alarm at this big talk, which, by the-by, didn't mean anything—was nothing but gas. That kind of talk led the State Missouri to say, "Who's going to take that ansas? If they've got \$5,000,000, we've got \$50,000,000. There's one thing at any rate we can do—we can out bully and out fight them." For they all have the idea that one southern man side of the picture that was shown him. He diets himself also in keeping with what he thinks he may expect, but as far as this portion of the play is concerned, hard living just now seems a work of necessity in this neighborhood. Provican whip fifteen portherners. I have friends who have just this idea, that a northerner can't fight, don't know how to fight, hasn't got any blood in him to fight, and that one southerner is equal to ifteen northerners at any time in anything. People at the North talk all the while about Southern chivalry as though there was not any there; they think that when they come to talk right up to a Southernor he will come down. At the South they say the Northerners do nothing but gas all the while. Now, to my mind they are both badly mistaken. In the South there is an utter recklessness about which we know no-

keep excited until he will kill you. Here at the

North, tell a man he lies, and he is very much

obliged to you, but until you prove it, it is merely

The fear of infection recently caused some persons at Aberdeen, Scotland, to burn all thing at the North; they are always ready to fight at the drop of a hat. They had just as lief the clothing, and even the prayer bock of a dedie about a sixpence as about a million of dollars when their blood is up. Here at the North men ceased cholera patient, but six £1 notes found on his person were religiously preserved. are of a different temperament. In the South, tell a man he lies, and he will say, "I want an apology or I'll kill you," and he is taught to

sions are so high that many persons have to satisfy their appetites by simply *looking up* at them. And the greater portion of the edibles purchased

almost oblige a man to hire another person to eat

them for him! Such regime is sure to prepare one

MR. JOSEPH HISS, who was expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature, is sustained by the Know-nothing council to which he belongs, in Boston, and is now the delegate to the an assertion. I suppose men North can fight council that will meet this week.

Insult to the American Flag. Editor of the New York Sun.

CAROLINA.

From the Fredericksburg News.

The New Mail Arrangement.

But we cannot be expected to have any extra-

has made a very foolish "arrangement." Indeed, it is difficult to decide which has acted most un-

By the confession of our Alexandria contem-

not reach Petersburg in time, the Petersburg and Weldon road will not detain passengers for the accommodation of the Postmaster General, and thus the "dispatch" will be increased tremen-

tion may occur by the old route, to avoid the

account, because we supposed the Postmaster General considers it too small a matter for his

and Alexandria Railroad Company. Perhaps

State's interest in the road as well as that of the

private stockholders, which is not of any great

for we are " not poor enough" to own stock in

to turn from its accustomed route, and which al-ways goes by the quickest line. We admire

pates from the proposed arrangement to all con

Planting Prospects in South Carolina.

grain and the growing provision and staple crops. An unusually large breadth of wheat has been

the growing fields. The cotton crop is also

"Preparing for the Diggings."

A young man in New Orleans, who purpose

sing, and, whilst there has been a decrease

enterprise, but it is not worth while to be

is as well; we might have said something

pleasant. To be brief, they have sacrific

value, and with which we have nothing

We have but little space left for the Orange

twenty-four hours!

consideration.

reckless.

of these primary and most important

for the acquisition of Cuba

and abroad.

just as well as men South, but when the North think the South have got no pluck, they are just as badly mistaken. The Northerner fights from a feeling of duty; the Southerner from excite-To the Editor of the New York Sun:

The barque Delawarian, on her, arrival at Sagua la Grande, had one of her crew taken by the authorities at that place contrary to the wish of her master. I was informed by Capt. Duncan, of the Delawarian, that this man signed articles on the 10th of May, and reported himself a native of Peru. He shipped for the voyage; but on the arrival of the barque at Sagua, he said he was a Spaniard, and produced a passport, dated May 18th. The captain showed the authorities that he was one of his crew. lawfully shipped. HON. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, OF SOUTH We have received a speech of much power and eloquence, delivered by this gentleman at Orangeburg, South Carolina. We wish we could give it to our readers at this time, but we shall reserve that he was one of his crew, lawfully shippe &c., but they took him away from the vesse Four days after they came alongside again and demanded his clothes. Capt. Duncan refused to give them up. They then went on board and forcibly took possession of them. This is considered an outrage to the American Flag.

Jås. E Cole, treats is made a more prominent subject of discussion, and when we shall have other hopes than now dawn upon us from the present powers

Master of ship Laitelle

The Union of Know-nothings, Abolitio ists and Infidels, in Ohio. Of course our respected contemporaries of the Alexandria Gazette and Sentinel are very much CINCINNATI, June 23.—A large convention was held here to-day to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published—one for to-day, and another for the 7th July—a good deal of excitament prevailed; but a compromise was "uplifted" at the "new mail arrangements" for carrying the "great Southern mail," by "the Alexandria and Gordonsville and Central roads" to Richmond, instead of by the Fredericksburg and Potomac road, as heretofore, for a time to which the memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth not to the contrary. We are not surprised of excitement prevailed; but a compromise finally effected, and it was finally agreed at this; and we are sorry to interrupt their rejoicings. We should be glad for Alexandria to have there should be only one convention, and the Know-nothings, anti-Slavery men, and outsiders all united, and the list of delegates reported by two mails a day—she must have been in a very benighted condition without them—it will give the compromise committee was co her an added dignity and importance "at home

Going—Gone.—The party of gentlemen that left here on Monday, for the purpose of pursuing the slaves who escaped on board a Northern vessel, returned yesterday, after an ineffectual search in the "Roads." Slave property is becoming as insecure on the seaboard of Virginia, as on the borders of Maryland or Kentucky. Our commerce with the North is increasing daily. Northern vessels are multiplying in our harbors, and in the wood trade upon the rivers, hundreds of negroes are employed in loading these vessels. Some rigorous system of inspection, then, must ordinary affection for the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and we must be excused for thinking it has made a very foolish "arrangement." Indeed, wisely in the matter, the Bailroad Company or the Postmaster General. We did not expect much from him. If he is a "reasoning animal," at all qualified for his position, dispatch, regularity, madeconomy would have been the elements from which to form a correct decision in the case. We think he has disregarded all three of these primary and most investments. negroes are employed in loading these vessels. Some rigorous system of inspection, then, must be adopted. Every craft leaving our waters for a Northern port must be thoroughly searched, and the law must be enforced to the letter, or the increasing insecurity of slave property in Virginia must materially depreciate its value. poraries "the contract has been made at rates something less per mile than the sum allowed the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroad, but the aggregate is larger," the distance being greater. We venture the assertion that

being greater. We venture the assertion that the distance was not considered by the Postmaster General, the "less per mile" doubtless decided him. He pays a "larger" sum, then, to which must be added the increased cost of the way mails between Aquia Creek and Richmond, which of course the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Poto-mac railroad will refuse to touch. WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PENU.-In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea border, yet it never rains there The reason is plain. The southeast trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Travelling to the portions of the coast of Africa. mac railroad will refuse to touch.

He has wasted the people's money, then, by
the new arrangement. Has he made up for it in
"dispatch?" It is idle to think so. The distance ling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, "dispatch?" It is idle to think so. The distance being greater, the presamption is in favor of the old arrangement. With a new road and "heavy rail" on the "U route" the speed can be greater now on the old route. As soon as the heavy rail is laid all the way on "the line by Fredericksburg" that speed will be much increased, and "the new route" distanced completely. On the whole, then, we are glad of this "new arrangement," (it will not last two weeks.) We have been urging "the route by Fredericksburg" for two years to which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that the very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected to on the will not last two weeks.) We have been urging "the route by Frederickshurg" for two years to lay the heavy rail without delay. Through a mistaken idea of economy it has been neglected. This rap of the Postmaster General will awake this company "to a sense of their situation," and we shall have the heavy rail along the whole line in a short time. Besides, the Richmond and Petersburg road refuses to touch the mail under the "new arrangement," and it is to be carried in wagons between those two cities. If it does not reach Petersburg in time, the Petersburg and that to which they were subjected to on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from whice are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru. Maury's Geography of the Sea.

CORNERED.—The New York Express says that luring the recent convention the following episode occurred:
Mr. Southron-"I deny all power on the part

dously. The mail "facilities" will be great; the "Telegraph" will make money; a man can get to New Orleans a day or two before a letter can to New Orleans a day or two before a letter can be carried by the "new arrangement." "Dispatch," then, as well as "economy," has been disregarded by this wise Cabinet officer.

But this "new arrangement" compensates for these small deficiencies by its "regularity." We predict it will be "regularly" behind the old route. The "fogs" on the river! They will be avoided. We do not think the Postmaster General can possibly "avoida fog." He was certainly in one when he made the "new arrangement." How often do the "detentions from ice and togs" occur? The detention by the "new arrangement" we have shown will be trice in every twenty-four hours! not counting the chance of of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of olumbia."

Mr. Wilson—"I have no doubt of the power, under the Constitution. [Reads the usual ar-ticles under which this authority is claimed.]

Congress has power to abolish slavery there, or Congress has power to abolish slavery there, or to regulate it in whatsoever way it may please.

Mr. — "Do I understand the Massachusetts' Senator, then, to say, Congress has absolute legislative power and authority over the District of Columbia, in all matters pertaining

to slavery."

Mr. Wilson—"That is my position."

Mr. ——"Then I would like to know, District of Columbia, if it also has not the Mr. Wilson-Hem! Hem!! Hem!!! "I"-Congress has

nem "I didn't say that. " no such power."

The interpolation ended in a general laughwe need not say at whose expens

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Alton, Illinois, under date of June 19, says: "Our musical friends, the locusts, are entitled to a paragraph, as their race is nearly run, and they are dying in considerable numbers. A farmer, living six miles north of Alton, tells me that the ground under the forest trees in his vicinity is quite covered with their carcasses, and his hogs are getting fat upon them. The insect seems to have performed its purpose—its body has become very large and hollow, and its strengh exhausted, and in flying from one place to another, it at last tumbles to the ground, falls upon its back, and that is the last of Mr. Locust."

Never Joke About Business. I will tell you a story. A man that I am well acquainted with, and who was not always so well

to do in the world as he now is—I do not say it was myself, but it was a Scotchman who had among the benefits which the Gazette "anticirisen from a low beginning. His outward dress did not tally well with the lining of his pocket; did not tally well with the lining of his pocket; indeed the pocket when he went to market but ill held up by rags which it was sewed to; to look at him you would have thought him not worth a pluck. Well, one morning a cargo of hides coming into port he asked the owner what he would sell the whole cargo for. Looking at our friend from head to foot, the owner could hardly refrain from laughing outright. "My good friend," said he, "I think it matters little to you the price of the cargo a single hide I should imagine would We have been gratified with favorable accounts from all parts of the State, both of the ripening sown, and we have heard of no section of the wheat-growing portions of the State which has not made more than the wants of usual consumption will demand. The corn of South Carolina of the cargo; a single hide I should imagine would exhaust your purse." "When folks come to buy," said our Scotchman, "they expect to be treated with civility. Will you answer me a plain question? What is the price of the whole was never more promising, and a larger number of acres have been planted this season than heretofore. The rice crop is steadily being increased in the State, with the increased consumption both at home and abroad, and the late rises in treated with civility. Will you answer me a plain question? What is the price of the whole cargo of hides on board the ship Prosperity now in harbor." The ship owner thought the man was daft or joking, and he said, "what will you give me for the cargo, money down upon the table?" our river will have a most favorable effect on of the number of acres put in, we feel confident that the number of bales growing will not fall far short of an ordinary erop.—Columbia Caro-

your goods. Tell me what is the lowest price you will take?"

you will take?"

The owner still carrying on the joke, (as he thought) named a price, not half the actual value. The merchant of frugal appearance put his hand into his pocket, took out a shilling and clapped it into the hands of the owner, crying aloud: "A bargain, my friend! and before these witnesses," and turning to those who had been amused by the conversation that had passed.

Viewing the man still in the same light, and never suspecting that he had to do with a man of money, the considerate owner proffered back the shilling to the man of rags, saying: "here, my good man, though I have been casting some severe jokes upon you, I would not wish to rob you of a shilling; judging from your appearance, you have very few to spare."

The buyer advanced with a firm step, and lookshortly going to California, has hit on a novel mode of acclimating himself to the hard times in In a garden attached to his residence, he takes exercise daily with a pick axe, shovel and 'cradle' at mining in the most energetic style of "life in the diggings." In order to accustom himself to the periodical rainy season of California, he, during the recent shower-bath rains, was out working like a miner in clover, (or a minor in common sense, and actually stood in a hole till up to his neck in rain water! There is no accounting for taste, but one thing is certain, that wherever our friend got his no-tions of California matters, it was not the bright

The buyer advanced with a firm step, and looking him in the face, said, "judging from appearances, it may be so; but I can tell you, I did nae gie you that shilling, that it must be returned in the character of an alms; that shilling is the in the character of an alms; that shilling is the areas of my purchase of the whole cargo; tell me, therefore when you will deliver or receive your money; or, said he, (taking out his pouch, the foot of an old stocking well darned and patched, heavy with gold, and crumpled with bank notes.) if any substantial papers will be responsible for the delivery, I'll pay ye the silver down on the table this minute."

Every attempt at explanation or accommodation was in yain, and at last the owner was com-

tion was in vain, and at last the owner was con tion was in vain, and at last the owner was com-pelled to give up his cargo of hides at less than half their value, and he received the money agreed upon, forthwith. As it was the only cargo that had arrived for some time, the ragged man of money sold his hides at almost his own de-mand; and he always said it was the best bargain he ever made in his life. A ragged coat, you see has its advantages as well as a good one; but mind—never joke on husiness. mind-never joke on business.

A printer out west, whose first son hap-pened to be a very short, fat little fellow, named him Brevier Fullfaced Jones.

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July 27-tf

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omy, will consult their interest by giving me a call, and examine for themselves. C. WEIRMAN,

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